Business Notices.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPO-BURN.—The overling of the For Season at Gen at lower store has been superlined by the introduction of a splendid variety of Ladies' Fancy Furs, comprising Modif., Vistorines, Closka Tippeda, Cuffa, Ana, of sonal samples, Ravista and American sable, marries, misk, chinchida, and other mate isk. Trey are made marries, misk, chinchida, and chief mate isk. Trey are made marries, misk, chinchida, and share see a very moderate of the lates' French in day, and have been purch as during the lates' French in day, and have been purch as during the lates' French in day.

Gen's No. 214 Strondway, Stepping Stepping Strondway, Stepping Stepping Strondway, Stepping Steppin

There is something indescribably elegant and at Anere is demerizing indescrivatory degant and al-creative is one if Koxa's Hara-some hing that Koxa has a faculty of imparing to his head goar that o her haters do not understand. Pisses one of Koxa's Hara so your head, and your appearance is improved to such as extent that you are created that your comfort is brahtsened and your pecuniary in hereats are greatly beneated. We can expain the inversional by assing that how's Hara cost has little, comparably spraking, and that they had longer than anybody else's Hara

HATS! CAPS! FURS!-The proprietor of the West Ind Emporium. No 123 Canalest, cale attention to his beautful Fell Fashion for Have, hab, elegant and economical. A great variety of Latine' and Children's Furard Fell Boxsers, fancy Gara, &c.

J. W. Kellogo.

SILKS .- \$20,000 worth RICH DRESS SILKS at

SHAN - \$20,000 worth Rich Driess Silas at Fraza lower than ever efered in this cly.

Plaid and Stripe Silas at 1, worth 1.

Plaid and Stripe Silas at 5, worth 2.

Exyma Rich Plaid at Stripe Silas at 7, worth 2.

Exyma Rich Plaid and Stripe Silas at 7, worth 11.

Also, Sop pieces Frace Malaisus fru 1, to 5, per yard, soo pieces Frace Malaisus fru 1, to 5, per yard, soo pieces Cashmera from 1 to 6; per yard.

Co umbian Holl, No. 221 Grand st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING!-

Overscoats \$4.50 to \$20. Taimes, a great variety, \$5.50 \$20.

Businers Costs, new styles, \$5.50 \$10. Pents and rich Vests of Overs kind, \$2.50 \$8. Boys Cothing Foreign log Gods, &c.

Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fultures. CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.-

CATA, OVERCOATS, TALMAS PANTALOOSS and VEST-Sali-locatic and well mode—may be had at Evans's attending Clothing Warshouse. Nos. 60 and 68 Futunet. 30 per cent below the market or or. That E-ass undersells all other dethiers is universally acknowledged. BROCHE SHAWLS - S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.

BRULLHI SHAWLS - S. C. M. E. TOWLE & CO.

BROOM: Snawls, which we shill offer the Day, a large live on of

BROOM: Snawls, which we shill offer at \$10 and \$12 ence,
rightly worth \$11 and \$1 ench and windd in the repectit

after tion to rich Snalla \$81, was, which we are salting at

greatly reduced pric s

COLUMBIAN HALL, 321 Granden.

STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H.
NICOLAY will continue the sale of STATIONERY FANCY GOODS.
BLANK BOOKS. &c., at 10; of cost This Day (Frienz), at
No. 28 Maiden-late, corese Nassa-t, by order of WM. J.
HEATINER esq.—be up his entire stock, and worthy of the autotion of the trade. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of
the auctioneer No. 4 Broad st.

FAIRBANES' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. FAIRBANES' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

These celebrates Seles still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength as shown by the secont trin at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utment care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmandip and material—every Scale being t-sted on all outs of the pleiform from the lowest to the highest rand casecuty. No Scale gree out of the establishment without such a test and canequently there is no fallers when brought into actual may be the purchase.

Nessly 100 medical one of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are

Railboan-Whack and Depot Scales;
Hay and Coal Scales with iron levers;
Waremouse Scales. Store Scales in great variety.

Also, a neat Family. Scale which should be found in every house.

BORSE WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS'
SCALES, FOST OFFICE BALANCES GOLD-COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of Weighing Apparatus of American and furging openisotion.
Warshouse, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. THIRTEEN YEARS in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These Safes, secured by BRANAS's La Bulle Lock, which be proof against powder and burglars, for eale by STERNS & MARVIN.

No. 146 Water-st., New York.

PLAID POPLINS at 25 CENTS.—Just received, 100 pieces of deb Plain Poplins at 2/, worth 4/. Also a large lot of French Wood Plains, Ministron, 40.

E. H. Landbearer & C., No. 247 Broadway.

10,000 LADIES WANTED (but don't all come at Once; at J. B. Miller & Co's, each to buy one pair of India Eurape Boots or Shoas. They are (Godycar's pairs) we very best thinds manufactured. We have a large as ortunant wholesale and retail. J. B. Miller & Co. No. 134 Cupal-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETING. d Brussels 9° cents per yard.
All other Goods at equally low prices.
PRIERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Brondway.

> B L A N K E T S .
>
> English Blankets (large size) 84 25 per pair.
>
> Per renow & Humphaev. TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

Fasica Goods, Novellies, and Tors, No. 345 Broadway.

C A R P E 7 S.

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERIER, 6 per yard.
All other Goods at equal y low prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway. TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.

A fiesh supply for sale by HILL.

GARANDEN E HILL.

Impariers of D. uggiers' Atticles,
No. G Maiden-lane.

Dr. S. S. Fitter, suther of "Six Lectures on Contramption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Son-day excepted) from 9 mill 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asti-ma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Malca and Females. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-This celebrated establishment is No. 23 Brasdway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hair Dvz. BATCHERON'S Wices and TOUPERS have improvements over all others, excelling in beauty of arrangement so poculiar to this house. The largest stock of Wices in the world.

BATCHERON'S, No. 238 Brandway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES stand pre-induced above all competition. A suite of slegant selvada apartments for applying his famous Dyr., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wins and Tourers are perfection itself. Wholesale of retail at Caravaneau's. No. 8 Astor House.

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of the thronic Disease of the Respiratory, circulatory Digestive, Serre ory and Absorbent, findiding the glands and skin.) Network and Meter Systems of the the Human Economy. The Pento-order of Living, Or, the Way to Enjy Life and its Comforts, and to secture Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

No. 35. Hearts, M. J.,

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmorary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a diseance can consult Dr. Heart by letter, stating their cases tuity.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS .- Aston HOLLOWAY S CONTINENT AND FILLS.—3400H hills cure of an Abscess presourced thourship by the Faculty Robert Parlett, of Cumberland, Mame, was afflicted for their years with an abscres in the arm, and was about to have the time amputated but was recommended Hills and Pills, which completely healed it.

We have observed on several occasions that the European news would in the street about of publication. We have been inferred distinctly that on a recent arriva bringing important advices respecting breadstuffs an operator purchased for money the news and went and operated on the Corn exchange, and then harded over the information to our informant—a banking officer.

[Evening Post.

It is well known to the public that the associated press have arrangements with the provincial lines for the ir stant transmission of the European news on the arrival of the steamers at Halifax, and from the moment the press report reaches the Halifax office, until the whole three thousand words are trans mitted, (eccupying the wires from three to six hours,) the wires are given up to the press business. If other parties are able to get to the telegraph office ahead of the agent of the prees, and sufficiently so to enable the operators to transmit an advance report from Halifax to Besten, the private advices would anticipate those ment to the preca; but whoever even gets inside of the tele graph office shead of our agent must be active; and, in the whole six years since the line was extended to Halitax, such an occurrence as this has never happered but once, and then by a pure accident. False dispatches may have been sold in the street; but under these cfrommstances, we are justified in believing that rumors, such as the above from The Post, are pure fictions, so far as regards genuine news; and as en evidence of this conviction in our minds we hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for such infor mation as will lead to the discovery of any imprope use of the European news by any "recent arrival. by any of the employes of the association or the telegraph companies, or others through whose bands the news necessarily passes before it can reach

We have been favored with a peop at the Know Nothing State wiste. We see the name of C.D. Wrisham, late of The Troy Hing, (now or neeted with the Albany Register.) marked forms for Clark of the next Assembly.

-Well: suppose you now take a peep at the " clate" which the People have just been making out, inscribed with the names of their Members of Assembly. We suspect that this slate rather uses up the Know Nothing slate aforessid.

New-Hork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

The only act of importance done by the Aldermen last night was the increasing of the salary of the chief engineer of the fire department from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per annum.

THE STATE.

As the contest on the State ticket (except for one Judge of Appeals) is entirely between the icepublicans and the Know-Nothings-both Softs and Hards being a long way behind either-we compare in the following table the reported pluralities for Preston King with those for Headley. It will of course be understood that many of these will be materially varied by later returns.

Ч	King over Headley:	Headley over King:
	A)l-gany 1,000	Albany
	Broome 1 200	Chautauque 55
Į	Cattaraugus 800	Columbia 40
	Cayuga 500	Clinte p 40
	Chemung 100	Erie3,00
	Chenango1,000	Franklin 40
	Cortland 400	Greene 90
	Delaware 400	Kings 4,00
	Dutchess 300	Livingston 40
	Essex 200	Montgomery 40
	Fulton 500	New York 14,00
3	Gen-see 400	Ontario 40
	Herkimer 500	Orleans 10
ij	Jefferson2,000	Putnam 10
1	Lewis 300	Queens1,00
g	Madison 1,500	Kensselaer2,75
3	Monroe1,100	Richmond 40
	Niagara 200	Rockland 70
ij	Onondaga 834	Schenectady 59
	Orange1,000	Schobarie 10
	Oneida5,200	Suffolk 1,00
	Oswego	Seneca 30
1	Otrego 3 000	Sullivan 20
ı	Saratoga 25	Steuben
J	St. Lawrence3,000	Tompkins 1 00
1	Tiega1,400	Ulster 3,00
	Wayne 800	Washington 1.20
	Wyoming1,400	Warren 80
ı	Yates	Westchester 150
1	Tates	
ı	*** 01.041	TT 31 49.65

King......31,641 Headley......43,650 Headley (apparently) elected by some 12,909. - Of course, the reader understands that much of the above is guess-work, founded on vague ru mors and partial returns. We think, however, that the Know Nothings have elected all their State Ticket but Campbell for Judge of Appeals.

SENATORS .-- We do not reprint our table of Senators, for it is not yet complete; but our dispatch from Cattaraugus insures one more Republican Sepator-Roderick White in place of Porter Welch (K. N.)-from the XXXIId District, composed of Chautauque and Cattaraugus Counties. Mr. White has a reputed majority of 1,000 in Cattaraugus, which Chautauque will reduce but not evercome.

There is some doubt as to Dr. Brandreth's elec. tion in Westchester, &c.

It may be that James Rider (Temperance) is chosen in the 1st District over Furman, Hard, but probably Furman is elected. Rider leads in Suffolk County.

John C. Kelly (Soft) is probably chosen from Dutchess and Columbia, instead of Wetmore, K.N. The I seex and Schoharie Districts are still in doubt.

ASSEMBLY -It is morally certain that no party will have a majority in our next Assembly. The three parties will divide nearly as follows:

	truce butties an	it divide hearly as follows.
	Republican.	K -N. Hard & Soft.
		Albany 2 Albany 2
	Brcome 1	Chantauque . 1 Chemong 1
		Cayuga 1 Columbia 2
	Cavnga 2	Cunton 1 Delaware 1
		Durchess 1 Datchess 1
		Fr-nkijo 1 Erie 4
		Greene 1 Greene 1
		Herkimer 1 Jefferson 2
	Dutchess 1	Kings 1 Kings 2
		Livingston 1 Lawis 1
	Fulton & Ham. 1	New York 7 Montgomery 1
		Ningara 1 Madison 1
	Herkimer 1	Outario 1 Monroe 1
ı	Jefferson 1	Orange 1 New-York 9
ı		Ouceps 1 Oswego 1
	Montgomery 1	Repsselser 3 Opeids 3
1	Madison 1	Rockiand 1 Opondaga 1
1	Monroe 2	Schenectsdy 1 Otsego 2
١	Niegara 1	Suffork 1 Pateam 1
ı	Opendag* 3	Seneca 1 Richmond 1
١	On'ario 1	Schoharie 1 Saratoga "
1	Orange 1	Sollivan 1 Suffolk 1
ı	Opeics 1	Steuben 2 Steuben 1
1	Oswego 2	Tou pkins 2 Warren 1
1	Orleans 1	Ulster 2 Westchester 2
1	Otsego 1	Washington 2
1	St. Lawrence 3	- Total 45
١	S hoharie 1	Total39
ı	Tioga 1	1 SAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY
J	Wayne 2	
ı	Wyoming 1	
ı	Yates 1	
ı		

- There will be a few changes on the complete eturns; but the three parties will stand very early as above.

ORGANIZING CONGRESS. Messre. Thomas R. Whitney and Bayard Clarke, M. C.'s elect from this State, "solicit" a meeting of those "Members of Congress who have been chosen as Representatives of the American policv." in the Representatives' Hall, Washington, on Thursday, the 29th inst.

Messrs. Whitney and Clarke were elected last Fall as Whigs as well as Know Nothings, each having received what he called a regular Whig nomination. Mr. Whitney was advertised from day to day in our columns as the regular Whig candidate. We could not exclude the advertisement, but we exposed its falsehood. They now unite in repudiating all obligation to any party but that which they softly designate as representing "the Ameri-

It is as well to call things by their right names. There is an intrigue on foot to give a Silver-Gray complexion to the organization of the new House by making Solomon G. Haven of the late law-firm of Fillmere, Hall and Haven," Buffalo, its Speaker To its success it is deemed necessary that a par only of the Opposition shall be allowed to particl pate in the nomination, though the excluded Members are expected to help elect him. This move of Messrs. Whitney and Clarke is intended to promote this intrigue, though these gentlemen (or at least Mr. Clarke) may not be aware of it.

-The most numerous party in the new House will be the Nebraska Democratic, one hundred strong, composed in good part of old Members, and led by veterans of consummate tact and eminent ability. They can only be defeated by a concentration of the Opposition vote on common candidates for Speaker and Clerk. Whoever, therefore, shall attempt to divide the Opposition force and present by a partial caucus candidates for the eading positions in whose selection the residue of the Opposition have no voice, and who may very probably be obnexious to that residue, (else why is the trick of nominating by a partial caucus resorted to?) is grasping at an unfair advantage at the risk of throwing the Organization and the Committees into the hands of the contrivers and supporters of the Nebraska Iniquity.

-There is very much more suggested by this proposition of two new Members from cur State; but we desire barmony in the ranks of the Oppotion, and will say no more than seems absolutely necessary. Be it distinctly understood that we object to no candidate for Speaker or Clerk who may be fairly selected by a majority vote of all those whose aid is required to elect him. Let him be so chosen, and we know he will be sound on the great question of Freedom for Kansaswhich, in our view, is the pillar and ground of the true "American policy" We ask nothing more.

LIQUOR AND LAW. The Flection being over, we trust the Court of Appeals will now realize the urgent necessity which exists for a bearing and adjudication as to the constitutionality of the Probibitory Liquor Law. At present, we have a most important act of our last Legislature systematically defied and violated under the sanction of the Justices of a single district (the IId), which we are confident is the only district in which such a decision could have been obtained; while Judges in other districts bave already intimated, in charges to Grand Juries and otherwise, their conviction that the act in all its main features is entirely constitutional. We have reason to believe that those of the IVth district will soon give a decision to that effect. A new Legislature has just been chosen, which

will be urged to modify or repeal the Prohibitory Law: and it is manifestly proper that the Court of Appeals, baving a case which involves the constitutionality of the act on its calendar, should take it up and decide it, thereby indicating to the new Legislature the line which judicially separates constitutional from unconstitutional restriction. If the law may properly deny to ninety-nine men out of a hundred legal impunity in the Liquor Traffic, yet may not withhold that same privilege from the hundredth man, we wish to know precisely on what ground it may make this distinction. If all legislation in restraint of avarice pandering to vicious appetite be wrong, the Legislature should understand that faut and shape its action accordingly. We trust the Court of Appeals will realize the urgent propriety of an early and thorough consideration of all the points of objection made to the constitutionality of Liquor Prohibition and to that of various provisions and clauses of the present act. And especially do we urge acjudication on the monstrous decisions of some among our lower Judges by which the clause relative to "imported" liquors is made to nullify the whole act and stultify its authors. If it be indeed law that our legislature, by providing that the inhibitions of this act shall not conflict with the acts of Congress taxing the importation of Spirituous Liquors, did not only authorize the sale of imported Liquors any where and any how, in defiance of half a dozen express provisions of this same act, but actually compel (see Recorder Smith's decision in the Astorhouse case) any prosecuter of a law-defying rum. seller to prove that said rumseller's " Boston Par-"ticular" and "Jersey Lightning" was not imported, then is it indeed time that our language should be remodeled, and such senses applied to the various words that it will be possible for a Legislature to denounce a misdemeanor and prescribe penalties for those who commit it without thereby allowing every one to do so with perfect impunity. We plead for an early and authoritative adjudication of the main question and all its important incidents. If the Legislature indeed cannot forbid the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, let the fact and the reasons for it be promptly and conclusively established. Any change would be preferable to the state of anarchy and doubt which now unhappily prevails. Will not the Court of Appeals end it ?

SLAVERY IN FREE STATES.

We give place in another part of this paper to the letter of a citizen of Indiana, who endeavors at once to overthrow the views of THE TRIBUNE and to defend Gov. Wright for his recent cowardly attempt to surrender the Rev. T. B. McCormick to take his trial in Kentucky, on an indictment which Mr. McCormick declares to have been fraudulently procured, for the crime of inciting or aiding slaves to take possession of themselves and become freemen. Our correspondent somewhat weakens his argument, it is true, by admitting that he is not acquainted with the previous discussions of the points on which he proposes to instruct the public; but, as other intelligent men may be in the same unfortunate position, we will briefly state the argument covering the general question.

The constitutional provision under which Gov. Powell called upon Gov. Wright to surrender McCormick for trial, is found in the second section or the routh article of the federal Constitution; it is as follows:

"A person charged with treason, felony or other crime, who shall free from justice and be found in as other State shall, on demand of the executive of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be re-moved to the S a e having jurisdiction of the crime."

It is assumed that, as the inciting or aiding of slaves to run away is a crime under the laws of Kentucky, the Governor of Indians is bound to deliver up McCormick to take his trial for that erime. But this is to give a perverted and intolerable scope to the constitutional provision, of which it is impossible that either the intention or the letter should stretch so far. It cannot be understood to recognize as crimes those acts which are declared to be such by the arbitrary, or accidental, or unjust, legislation of this or that State; but only those which are crimes essentially-evils in themselves-offenses against the universal sense and conscience of civilized society. If, for instance, supposing that one State had enacted witchcraft to be a felony, a woman indicted as a witch should escape thence into another State, the Governor's requisition for her surrender ought to be disregarded, for the reason that witchcraft is not essentially a crime, and therefore cannot be included under the constitutional provision in question. Precisely the same is the case with the aiding of enslaved persons to obtain their freedom. That is a crime in Kentucky, indeed, but not in common sense or justice. In truth, it is not only not a criminal act, but in itself virtuous and laudable; and a requisition for a person accused of having commit. ted it, should no more be regarded than one for a witch or a conjurer.

Such, we submit, is the only constitutional ground in the premises; and if Gov. Wright had possessed a little clearness of judgment and a little manly independence of soul, he would have taken no other. The argument adduced by our correspondent from the polygamists of Utah does not affect it. If Utah is admitted into the Union, it can only be on the ground that polygamy is not essentially a crime; for assuredly a people of criminals could never be allowed to form a State in the national federation. We trust that ground will never be taken by Congress and the Executive; but should it be, no State ought ever afterward to expect the extradition of a bigamist: for the act of admission will be equivalent to the declaration that bigamy is not a crime in itself, but only such by mere jocal and accidental law.

of the clause of the Constitution which we have quoted: and those who desire to investigate the matter more in detail will do well to consult the correspondence of Gov. Seward with the Lieuten ant-Governor of Virginia, as given in the second volume of that statesman's recently published

But even if Gov. Wright had not the intelligence or the courage to treat the question in this manner, we submit that a decent regard for the rights of a citizen of Indians-in a slave-case especiallyrequired that, before proceeding to comply with the Kentucky requisition, he should have taken means to ascertain that the indictment on which it was based was honestly and justly procured-If the story of Mr. McCormick is true, as we believe, it would have been a small matter to ascertain that for years he had not been in Kentucky, and could not have been guilty of the offense charged against him. There is nothing new and nothing dangerous in so treating a requisition from another State: we have known it to be done in several instances without harm either to the Union or the universe; and for Gov. Wright to have followed in the same path, would certainly not have diminished men's respect for him now, or their esteem for him hereafter. But, instead of thus standing erect, he preferred to crouch and crawl at the feet of the Kentucky slave-catchers, and let him be esteemed accordingly.

THE STANDING OF EUROPEAN HOUSES. In the present condition of monetary affairs the utmost anxiety is naturally felt in business circles all over the world to form a correct estimate of the position of those leading houses upon whose stability that of the business world so much depends.

This is a question of the highest importance at a moment like this, when one of the most formidable wars ever recorded by ancient or modera history has broken upon the world, threatening with its inevitable concomitants-in the shape of pecuniary sacrifices and famine prices of the necessaries of life-to disturb the arrangements of labor and shake the world's financial equilibrum. It is a question of still more practical importance when it is considered that, however complicated the world's business ramifications, the houses whose bills are considered good as cash are few in number. It is therefore important to consider to what extent the resources of these few houses may be affected. Let us begin by placing this broad fact before us: That this natural anxiety to have a therough understanding of the position of those to whom we intrust our property has led in this country to the wholesome caution of laying the balance sheets of our banks, and in Europe those of the leading banks of England and of the public banks of Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and Vienna, open to the inspection of the public. Indeed, the etraightforwardness given to their dealings by this publicity has most powerfully contributed in times of pressure and panic to allay the fears of the timorous, and to invigorate the confidence of the stouthearted. We may, indeed, question their ability to weather one or the other financial storm, but we are rarely tortured with doubts about the real character of their resources. These stand before the eyes and judgment of the world.

But not so with the great establishments of capitalists and financiers. Yet the influence they exercise should command still greater caution. While that of banks is chiefly local, that of these establishments is universal. The bulk of bills in circulation to facilitate the barter trade in the various products of Nature and the manifold labors of man are chiefly drawn upon a small bevy of financiers and merchants. Some are considered first rate-as Rothschild, Baring, and a few others: yet let any one attempt to give the precise particulars of their houses and it will soon be discovered how little is actually known about the real springs which keep these first-rate machines in such world-famed movement.

Of course in the instance of these few houses some data at least exist upon which a certain structure of confidence is made to rest. But even in these instances the data are vague and to a great extent unreliable, as they do not proceedas in the case of banks-from authentic documen tary sources, but simply from reports either idly or for a purpose circulated, or from superficial inferences drawn from the appearance of their transactions and the prestige with which these appearances are surrounded by fancy and specula-But if little be known of the real positions

these leading houses, the knowledge of those of inferior rank is still less. We all remember how. in the great crisis of 1847 and 1848, one house after another fell. When the books of the Reid Irvings, Gowers, and the like, were examined, the world was staggered to find that for years past these houses had been in a state of hopeless insolvency. In all these instances the fact loomed forth that while a man usually scrutinizes the character of a friend, and the chances of repayment before he aids him with even the smallest loan, men have been intrusting thousands to persons who were not friends but strangers, whose characters they could not read and whose resources they could not investigate. But even the warning thus given has not led to any healthy rule of investigation into the business resources of those houses that did not fall at the time, as is too painfully evidenced in the case of Paul, Strahan & Co. The crisis was not traced to the rottenness of principle in the men and the false pretense under which they obtained credit, but simply to some vague general notions of periodical irruptions inseparable from the soundest mercantile system. But the position of business houses remains in the same state of obscurity and doubt. No eye of scrutiny rests on the financiering establishments as on banks : yet they make equal claims on the confidence of the world. Though these claims may differ in degree they do not in importance. Now, to take an eminent illustration as regards the leading financial house of the world, the Rothschilds, the most exaggerated notions prevail as to the extent of their resources. Their interest of course is to keep as little cash as possible uninvested. Their average amount of gold bars in the Ghetto of Frankfort does not exceed a couple of millions of dollars. All turns therefore on the character of their investments. These are principally in European securities and railway shares, and in fact the stability of the Rethschilds is intimately wound up with the status quo of Europe. All the petty German Governments, beside the big Austrian Government, are propped up by their resources. Now, in times of peace all their securities are as good as cash, as they are convertible all over Europe. But in times of war people are apt to lose confidence in any security. They sell them, and a process of hoarding begins, which is the propeller of scarcity.

Securities being cast extensively on the market,

ble, and thousands of the Rothschilds' capital dead fixtures. The Rothschilds have no vast landed estates to fall back on like the Barings and other reat merchants in Great Britain. . They have all the Jewish aversion to land. Their wealth is invested in the bands of governments, and the solvency of some of these governments -- as for instance that of Austria-does not enjoy the highest repu-

If in addition to the war we should see revolutionary outbreaks in Europe, consequent on the high price of food and other material pressure, the dangerous position of the Rothschilds will appear in its most aggravated form. But even in the present condition of things, unaggravated as it is by internal disturbance, we have every reason to question the blind faith which exists in the stability of the house. The genius which inspired the old Meyer and Nathan and Anselm has departed. And the surviving brothers are, with the exception of James in Paris, men without intellect and mere creatures in the hards of their pet brokers. If it were not absurd it would be injudicious to continue to repose so much faith in that house, when so many elements present themselves calculated to affect its stability.

Clustering round the Rothschilds we have all the Amsterdam, Frankfort, Copenhagen, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Hamburg and London Jewish bankers, all more or less engaged in the barter trade of securities- the Bischoffsheims, the Foulds, the Mendelsohns, the Heines, the Jacobsons and Ries, the Hambros, the Hollanders and Lehrenswhose drafts all pass for first-rate, although a shock in the value of European securities cannot take place without unsettling the position of all and every one of them. Whatever disturbs the continental governments touches them sorely. So intimate is the union and so great the mutual dependence between the monopolists of power and the monopolists of money, that if the one fail, the other must go also.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT .- 1. We trust there is no mi-take as to the election of EDWARD P. Cownes in this district.

2. James Emott, we feel great confidence, is elected in the Hd district though Ga Nun is about in Putnam and probably in Westchester and Rockland. Our returns place Emott far ahead in Kings and we look for a similar result in Dutchess and Orange. Richmond, we believe, gives a plurality for Dean,

3. The run here is between AMASA J. PARKER of Delaware and GEORGE GOULD of Troy. We think Judge Parker is reflected, though it is not certain.

4. We think DUNCAN M'MARTIN of Fulton Co. and ALONZO C. PAIGE of Schenectady Co. (Republican) are chosen in this County by the powerful vote of St. Lawrence. They may, however, be beaten by the K. N.s. 5. WILLIAM F. ALLEN of Oswego, the present

Justice, was nominated for redicction by the Softs and indersed by the Republicans. He has nearly all 6. We think RANSON BALCON (Repub.) of Broome,

is elected over Schuyler C. ippen, (Soft and K. N.) 7. The vote is very close between DAVID WRIGHT Repub.) of Cayuga and E. DARWIN SMITH (K. N.)

8. RICHARD P. MARVIN (K. N.) of Chautauque, is probably reflected, unless Noan Davis, Jr. (Repub.) of Orleans was on the Soft ballots as promised. If he was, he is probably elected.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna. Washington, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855. The result in Mary and has utterly confounded the Administration, but they were prepared for the over-

throw in Massachusetts and New-York. Reverdy Johnson and Senator Pratt took strong ground sgainst Know-Nothingism, but their efforts signally failed.

Prince John will have to fork over about five hundred dollars to a distinguished southerner in a bet on the New-York election.

Gambling on the Maryland election has been practised to a large extent, and the Democrats have suffered

MARYLAND ELECTION. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

The vote of this city is not yet complete, but sufficient is known to render almost certain the election of the whole Know-Nothing ticket by about 500 ma-In the IIId Congressional district Harris, Know

Nothing, has large gains in Baltimore county, and is In the IVal Menter see returns thus far recon-

dicate the election of Henry W. Davis, Know Noth ing, by about 850 majority over Henry May, Dem. In the Vth district Henry W. Hoffman, Krow Nothing, is certainly elected over Hamilton, Democrat. In the VIth district Bowie, Whig and anti-Know-Nothing, is probably elected to Congress. SECOND DISPATCH

Complete returns show that Davis is elected by 536 majority, and that Harris's majority is 250. In the Hd district Ricard, Know-Nothing, is re ported elected.

The entire Know-Nothing ticket is elected in this

WISCONSIN ELECTION. MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7, 1855.

Partial returns from thirteen counties show the following majorities on the vote for governor: Barstow, (Den.,) 8,463; Bashford, (Repub.,) 7,420.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEGGEVILLE [Ga.], Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Legislature of this State met on Monday. Mr.
Bailey was elected speaker of the Senate and Mr.
Styles speaker of the House—both Democrats.

The governor sent in his message on Tuesday. It is
a very volumin-us document, and is of course mainly
devoted to State matters. He recommends the Legisture to recyclic for celling a State convention in case lature to provide for calling a State convention in case
Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union on
account of her being a slareholding State; in which
case he advises a disruption of the Union, but hopes
the patriotism of the North will avert such a calamity.

CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION. CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.
Miles, anti-Know-Nothing, has been elected mayo this city by 1,600 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW. PITT SEURGH, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855. The three parties before convicted and sentence

The three parties deore convicted an enterther for a violation of the liquor law in this city, were again arrests dyesterday for the same offence, at the instance of the Temperance League, and held to bail. About eighteen other arrests have been made, including the proprietors of the St. Charles and other hotels.

The Ohio river measures six feet six inches, and is

RATHER AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT FOR A KNOW NOTHING EDITOR.—Among the most prominen and interesting developments yesterday, was that connected with our resident American editor's nativity. Mr. Van Antserp of The Repository went to the polis-to deposit his vote, and when he got there it was chal-lerged, on the very consistent ground that he was not a chizen! Here was a pretty fix for an aposite of Americanism. One would have thought that he must accept the challenge and fight it out. But no—like an an isble man as he is, Richard acknowledged the an lable man as he is, Richard acknowledged the bominy and withdrew. Report says he is a sative of Capaca-a genuine Canacian, without naturalization ocal and accidental law.

Such, in our view, is the only tenable exposition

Such, in our view, is the only tenable exposition

Such of the market, their realization is attended more and more with documents. Really, this is something to be merry over for the next six weeks. "Put none but Americans on guard."

[Hudson Star.]

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

FURTHER CITY RETURNS. We have perfected the vote for the fire follawing offices, as far as possible, but it is necessarily imperfect, no returns having yet been received from the First ward. The Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards each lack one district of completion; from the Ninth ward the First and Third districts are not in. and in the Tenth ward the vote of the Pust district only has been returned. The E eventh ward is described of the Second, Eighth and Ninth districts; and in the Twelf h ward only the Fifth district has been beard from. The Second, Third and Fourth displets of the Thirteenth ward, and the First, Second, and Cabel districts of the Fourteenth ward are wanting, and of the Sixteenth ward we have only the Third district. The Eighteenth ward lacks the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh districts. The Ninetsenth word is deficient of the First. No returns have been received from the Twentieth and Twenty first wards showing a total of forty nine election dist icts not yet heard from

THE VOTE FOR SHERIFF.					
	WILLETT	TOONE.	DUKE, M	CINTURE.	BLESCS's
[Ward.	8. & Ref.	K N.	Waig.		Rep ab
11	143	395	43	95	37
111	187	330	82	133	76
IV	843	179	92	1120	51
	627	750	199	460	181
V1	1152	246	47	497	30
	613	697	162	470	230
VIII		1245	295	380	192
	861	1745	218	328	435
	219	210	66	53	20
	1994	876	47	956	55
XII	46	30	30	103	- 6
XIII		592	93	295	80
XIV		964	45	388	34
	639	820	397	423	506
XVI		125	72	31	49
XVII		1389	573	1031	286
XVIII		222	155	81	161
XIX		337	82	88	45
XXII		481	320	521	- 51
Total	10,759	10,686	3,028	6,352	2,546
-			COUNTY		
THE PARTY		.v. BEA		INGW'L.	SHERW'
Words.	H. & 8			4 Ref.	Whis
	255		65	38	32
	238		90	153	102
	1935		28	88	45
V	833		41	285	160

	THE VOTE FOR COUNTY CLERK.					
77.515-75.56	CONNOLLY				SHERW	
Words.	H. & S.	K. N		p. & Ref.	Whip	
II		365		38	32	
	238	290		153	102	
	1935	228		88	45	
	833	641		285	160	
	1386	241		56	30	
VII	1352	897		375	81	
VIII	1325	1236		341	261	
	948	163.		689	241	
X		205		87	49	
X1	1377	1000		103	106	
XII	146	24		11	24	
XIII	554	594		147	82	
X1V	830	273		74	44	
XV	641	838		971	294	
XVI	87	124		114	51	
XVII	919=	1447		559	376	
	137	213		373	105	
XIX	375	329		66	84	
XXII		467		190	333	
Total	15 770	10,977		4 713	2,554	
	VOTE P	OR STRE	er co	MMISSIO	NPD	
THE	HOWARD.	TAYLOR.	ALLEN	DEWE	v Ewn	
Wards.	Hard	K N.	Soft.		tep. Ref's	
11	. 158	433	52	44	5	
Ш	172	396	86	98	47	
	.1359	285	583	53	32	
V	602	808	249	156	91	
¥1	.1367	245	52	22	15	
VII	428	927	418	235	101	
VIII		1330	423	391	76	
1X		1840	391	507	200	
X		209	75	82	-	
		1014	962	99	-	
	- 0.00 C	27	35	39	-	
	3402777	571	98	192		
XIII		269	261	99	23	
XV		919	265	575	519	
xvi		126	37	92	62	
XVII		1593	691	535	218	
1000	70000	309	48	179	197	
XVIII		128	177	68	16	
XIX	. 158	550	771	358	85	
-		9 979	5,549	3,316	1,565	
	COLUMN TO THE OWNER OF THE OWNER		THE PARTY OF			
THE VO	TE FOR	SUPPL	JES.	OF REP	LIKS AN	

The To		SU	PPLIES.		
	SEL	2000	SOUTHWOR	ти. 1	Dongs.
Wards.	H as		K. N. and I		V. and R.
II	7000 C 7000 C		373	1000	68
	26	1	406		126
	19		298		46
v			817		203
	140	6	2463		74
VII			826		248
	13		1455		414
	91		1883		716
	25		263		76
	13		1170		70
	1		24		48
XIII			687		111
XIV			305		69
	61		1412		697
		8	191		97
	215		1861		517
	15		597		173
XIX			403		20
AIA					
Total	15,7	50	15,915		4,193
		POR CO	RPORATION	COUNS	EL.
3.5	(it over	SHEPAR	D. TOMENS'N	. HASKING	, Novia
Wards	K. N.	S & B	lef. Whig.	Hard.	Kipe
П.,	360	130		106	21
III	325	184	109	3#3	64
IV		856	59	1104	34
V		599	259	438	185
VI		1154	84	184	34
VII		819	158	622	2:3
VIII		949	396	418	155
	1675	855	235	280	452
х		205	81	55	38
XI	. 749	1042	51	556	14
			3*	47	5
X11		103	107	289	44
XIII		306	59	382	35
XIV		478		324	553
XV		584	439	97	58
XVI		115	54	12.5	266
	1380	1574	524	936	196
	209	247	123	73	44
X!X		274	101	96	ä
XX		832		434	19
XXII	55	114	31	96	
Total	10,513	11,410	3,297	6,599	2,641

THE NEW BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Wards.

I. JOSIAH W. BROWN, Hard.

II. HIRAM CORWIN, Whig and Know-Nothing
III. SANCEL H. MOSER, Whig.

IV. BARTHOLEMEW HEALY. Hard.

V. HENRY R. HOFFMIRE, Hard.

V. JOHN CLANCY, Hard.

V. HENRY R HOFFMIRE, Hard.
VI. JOHN CLANCY, HARD.
VII. CHARLES FOX, Whig and Know Nothing.
VIII. WM. TUCKER, Whig and Know-Nothing.
IX. PETER P. VOORHIS. Whig.
X. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Know Nothing.
XI. JAMES R. STEERS, Soft.
XII. DAVID S. JACKSON, Hard.
XIII. JOHN H BRIGGS, Know-Nothing.
XIV. PETER MONAGHAN, Soft.
XV. ISAAC O. BARKER, Whig.
XVII. PATER FULMER, Know Nothing.
XVII. NATHAN C. ELY, Whig.
XVIII. JACOB H. VALENTISE, Whig and K. M.
XIX. ANSON HERRICK, Soft.

XIX. ASSON HERRICK, Soft.
XX. WM. MCCONKEY, Soft.
XXI. GEORGE W. VARIAN, Hard.
XXII. WM. B. DRAKE,† While and Know-Nothing
Harcs 6, Whigs 4, Know Nothings 3, Whig of
Know Nothing 5, Soft 4. Total, 22
*Reformers. †Reflected.

The vote in the Twenty second ward is very clear and some figures give Nicholas Stagnist a mis prejority. It is very likely that the seat will be out

CITY OFFICERS. CONTROLLER.-Mr. Giles the Kno r-Nothing cand date, seems to be elected, though some profess to be lieve that Mr. Flagg is the man. SHERIFF. - The contest is very close, but the chance

are in favor of Mr. Willett, Soft and Reform; indeed it is quite probable that Mr. W. is chosen. COUNTY CLERK.-Mr. Connolly, the present inch bent, having both the Hard and Soft nominators

goes in by a very large majority-probably about STREET COMMISSIONER.—Here the contest is cis and the result as yet undetermired, though we the that Mr. Taylor, (K. N.,) is pretty surely elected. 0

partial reterns give him about 1,500 over Horse still it is said by some that Mr. Howard is success

It is hardly possible. COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES. Southworth (K. N) and Reform, and Mr. Selah, (B. and Soit,) are neck and neck, as far as the return